CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1832. [NO. 765.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE CORRECT TIME,

MAY be obtained of Wm. Widdifield in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel, who will take an accurate observation every fair day.
And who would through this medium, inquire of the gentleman who calculated *Gales's North Carolina Almanac*, by what means he makes *C* the Dominical Sunday Letter for the present year? According to the *old fashioned Rule*, there should be *two* letters for the year, (being leap year,) one for January and February, and which is *A*, the other for the remainder of the year, and which is *G*. If the Gentleman would find or believe himself to be correct, he will oblige me by furnishing his rule of calculation.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1832. 64-3t.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally **GROCERIES**, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.
January 23, 1832. 64tf.

New Goods.

JAMES BAKER informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has this day recommenced business in the Store on the north side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of C. P. Mallett, Esq. He is now opening a general and well selected assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
OILS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Groceries, &c.
All of which he is disposed to sell at prices unusually low.
January 23, 1832. 64 6w.

Old Copper.

CASH paid for a quantity of old COPPER, by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:
20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
January 24.

BOOK STORE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. K. T. Morgan, on the north side of Person street, third door east of the Market Square, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of
Books & Stationary,
BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Jan. 24, 1832. 64tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,
For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.
N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.
Fayetteville, 1832.

MOLASSES.

24 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES, just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

CHEESE.

18 Casks prime CHEESE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Sugar, Mackerel, &c.

5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 bbls. do do.
Bbls. Mackerel No. 2.
Boxes sperm Candles,
Cotton Bagging, &c. &c.
Just received per Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Subscriber's CLASSICAL SCHOOL, at his residence near Pittsborough, will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue the usual time. Due attention will be paid to the moral and religious instruction of Pupils. As the number is limited to *sixteen*, it is desirable that such as may wish to place Pupils under his care, would make early application.
TERMS—Board and Tuition per session $65, payable in advance. The second Session of the year will begin the latter part of July.—No extra charge is made for those that remain during the vacation which occurs between the two sessions.
WM. H. HARDIN.
January 14, 1832. 63-4w.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday being the 6th of February.—Terms, the same as heretofore. Having rented a commodious house, I would gladly receive six young gentlemen as boarders.
P. LE MESSURIER.
January 15, 1832. 64-6w.

Carthage Hotel.

MOORE COURT HOUSE, N. Carolina.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has had a large addition built to his Dwelling House, also a convenient Boarding House, divided into small rooms for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish private rooms, which will render the establishment more accommodating. His Table will be supplied with the best the country will afford.
☞His Stables are in ample order and filled with the best of provender. With care and attention, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
A McDONALD.
Carthage, Moore County, Jan. 20, 1832. 64-6t

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers having some time past sold at public auction, a LOT of LAND, corner of Old and Burges Street, known as the old Flour Ware-House Lot, and the said Lot proving upon investigation to be of different dimensions from those set forth in the plat then exhibited, and having an Alley appertaining to it, it becomes necessary to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to the final disposition of the property, that it should be resold. The resale will take place at the Market House, on Wednesday the 1st day of February next. Terms at sale.
JAMES DICKSON,
A. M. HOOPER,
Trustees of John Hogg.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*
January 17, 1832.—63 3t

THE FAYETTEVILLE
SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.
The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.
C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE, } *Committee.*
December 7, 1831. 57tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.
BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 40-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.
SAM. F. NELSON.
December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.
BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of
Dry Goods,
In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

S. M. WHEATON,
Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has arrived in town, and taken a room at the Planter's Hotel, where he purposes remaining for a few days. He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply as early as practicable, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop long He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, plug, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth. His charges are moderate, and if his services when rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made. He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.
Raleigh, October 3d, 1831.
Mr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has within a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the *science* of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of *operation;* and it is but justice to him to say, that I cannot easily conceive how he can be surpassed in the dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been much employed amongst the most respectable of our people, and I have reason to know that the opinion I have expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.
GEO E BADGER.
Raleigh, October 14, 1831.
I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the Teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied they were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.
JOHN BECKWITH, M. D.
January 14. 59 tf.
N. B Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, whenever requested.

American Rail Road Journal.

THE Subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the **AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL**. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.
THE AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth,) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of Rail Roads and other works of Internal Improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of Rail Roads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS and NEWS matter of the **NEW-YORK AMERICAN**, *as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.
The terms of the American Rail Road Journal are THREE dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2 50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays*.
Letters upon the subject of the AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,
D. K. MINOR,
No. 35, Wall street, New York.
☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

New York American, tri-weekly.

The NEW YORK AMERICAN is now published THREE TIMES A WEEK, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. The arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business-men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at FIVE dollars per annum *in advance*,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.
All letters relating to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor.
D. K. MINOR, *No. 35, Wall st. N. Y.*
☞ The New York American is published DAILY at $10 per annum, and SEMI-WEEKLY, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No. 35 Wall street, New York. 68 2w.

N. E. RUM.

5 Hhds. N. E. RUM, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

CONGRESS.

MR. HAYNE'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

In Senate, Monday, Jan. 16, 1832.

Mr. HAYNE submitted the resolution inserted in our last, as a substitute for that of Mr. Clay, and spoke in support of it as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay,) commenced his remarks a few days ago, by complaining of the advances of age, and mourned the decay of his eloquence, *so eloquently*, as to prove that it was still in full vigor. He then went on, sir, to make a most able and ingenious argument, amply sustaining his high reputation as an accomplished orator.

With this example before me, Mr. President, (said Mr. H.) I am almost deterred from offering any apology, lest I should create expectations which it will certainly not be in my power to gratify. And yet, perhaps, it may be permitted to one so humble as myself to say, that it belongs not to me at any time, or any any circumstances, and least of all at this moment, and on this occasion, to satisfy the expectations of those, if any such there be, who may have come here to witness the graces of oratory, or to be delighted with the charms of eloquence. I would not, Sir, on this occasion, play the orator if I could. I came here to-day for higher and far nobler purposes. I stand on this floor as one of the representatives of a high-minded, generous, and confiding people, whose dearest rights and interests I am now to vindicate and maintain. In such a situation, I would lose every thought of myself in the greatness of the cause. Confiding in the indulgence of the Senate, and deeply sensible of my inability to do justice to the important subject embraced in these resolutions, I shall proceed at once in the plain, unadorned language of soberness and truth, to the examination of the question before us.

The gentleman from Kentucky set out with the declaration, that he did not deem it necessary to offer any arguments in favor of the American System, "that the *protecting policy* stands *self vindicated*—that it has *scattered its rich fruits* over the whole land, and is sustained by the experience of all powerful and prosperous nations." Sir, we meet these positions at once by asserting, on our part, that the protecting system stands *self condemned;* condemned in our own country, by the *desolation which has followed in its train*, and the *discontents* it has produced—condemned by the experience of all the world, and the almost unanimous opinion of enlightened men in modern times. And now, having fairly joined issue with the gentleman, we might put ourselves upon the country, and submit the case, without argument, nor should I have any fears for the result, if the same was to be tried and decided by an impartial tribunal, free from the disturbing influence of popular prejudice and delusion, and the strong bias of *interests*, personal, pecuniary, and political. But, situated as we are, I feel and acknowledge the necessity of making out our case to the conviction of this assembly, and the satisfaction of the country. We are seeking relief from an abiding evil—redress from an existing wrong. We cannot stand where we are. We cannot, like the gentleman from Kentucky, rest on mere unsupported assertions. We must submit our proofs and maintain our positions if we can. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that the gentleman has not seen fit to present some of the strongest arguments in favor of his policy, as such a course might have directed our inquiries to a few leading points, instead of making it necessary for us to wander at large through the wide field of argument presented by the protecting system. The gentleman, however, has so far favored us as to specify two of the advantages which he asserts have been derived from it in this country, and in our day, and I am perfectly willing to try the merits of the system by these tests which he has himself proposed. They shall—if the gentleman pleases—constitute *the standard* by which its true character shall be determined. In the first place, then, the gentleman asserts, "that the much abused policy of 1824, (the protecting tariff of that year,) has filled our coffers and enabled us to pay off the public debt," a debt of $100,000,000 of principal, and $100,000,000 of interest. Now, sir, if any thing is capable of demonstration, it may be demonstrated, that the protecting system could not, by possibility, have contributed in the slightest degree to produce this result. One would suppose, indeed, that the very last merit which would be ascribed to this system, was its tendency to fill the "public coffers." It is unquestionably to a tariff, arranged and adjusted with a single eye to revenue, that we are to look for such a result. The object of a protecting tariff as such, certainly is to diminish or exclude importations, and of course to lessen the amount of the revenue derived from duties. The very end and aim of such a system is to substitute for the imported article, *paying taxes* to government—the domestic article *paying none*—to transmute the duty into a bounty to the manufacturers, and just so far as this end is attained—that is to say, just so far as the tariff is *protective*, must it cut off the public revenue. Do we not all remember, that the leading argument in favor of the protecting provisions of the tariff of 1824, was, that they were necessary "to put down a ruinous foreign competition," and did not one of the fathers of that bill publicly declare that the vital principle of the system was, "that the nation should command its own consumption, and that when the nation did command its own consumption, importations and imposts would cease." Sir, there are two distinct features in the tariff of 1824—revenue and protection. It is the former that has filled your coffers and paid off the public debt; and, so far as the latter has operated at all, it must have diminished the revenue, and delayed the extinction of that debt.—Sir, I will put it to the candor of the gentleman, whether, if the protecting duties under the tariff of 1824 had been less, the revenue would not have been greater, and that, too, without adding to, but on the contrary, diminishing the burthens of the people, since they would have obtained the articles of their consumption, in increased quantities, and at a cheaper rate, and been relieved from the heavy tax which they have been compelled to pay to the American manufacturers? Why, sir, the policy of 1824 actually taxed to prohibition a large amount of goods formerly imported. From a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in January, 1830, it appears that these prohibited articles amount to about $8,000,000 per annum, being near one sixth part of the whole of our imports. Has this part of the policy contributed to fill your coffers? Sir, the case is too plain for further argument, and tried by this test, the policy must be utterly condemned.

The next test by which the gentleman proposes to try this system, is "the *rich fruits* which it has scattered over the country." Sir, where are they to be found? Is it in the West? I appeal to the gentlemen from that quarter. We have heard a great deal of the flourishing condition of the manufacturing establishments elsewhere, but where are the manufacturing villages, the joint stock companies, the splendid dividends, and other evidences of prosperity to be found in the West? I submit it to the candor of the gentlemen, whether the benefits of the protecting system, so far as the west is concerned, do not still rest *in hope*—whether the system would be sustained a day, if it were not for its supposed connection with INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—whether it is not indebted for its popularity, in that quarter, to the unhappy, the fatal marriage between the tariff and internal improvements—a union which I yet hope to see dissolved. It was a *left handed*—an unlawful marriage, and surely those whom God hath not joined, man may put asunder. Sir, there are doubtless some flourishing manufactories scattered here and there throughout the western country—chiefly confined, however, to situations beyond the reach of foreign competition, and owing nothing to the protecting system. But the west has not been rendered prosperous by these establishments. I appeal confidently to their actual condition at this time. With regard to the gentleman's own State, I will apply a test which cannot deceive us. When the policy of '24 was before Congress, the Senator from Kentucky stood forth as its champion, and it was my lot to attempt to answer his arguments. It is true, sir, that his speech was made in the other House, and mine on this floor; but his argument had been sent forth as the manifesto of the party—it was printed in pamphlet and laid on the tables of the Senators, and, embodying the views of the tariff party, it was impossible for me to pass it over. I well remember, therefore, that, on that occasion, the gentleman argued, that Kentucky was to participate in the protecting system by raising large quantities of *hemp*, and supplying the southern States with cotton bagging,—and he strongly insisted that she was then only prevented from so doing, by the ruinous competition of the inconsiderable Scotch towns of *Inverness* and *Dundee*. And what is it, sir, that we hear now—after the lapse of eight years?—The old story repeated. Kentucky still deprived of the benefits of the protecting system by those formidable rivals, Inverness and Dundee. They still constitute "the lion in the path," and foreign manufactures ever will be "a lion in the path" to those whose prosperity depends on the protecting system. We know that the manufacture of cotton bagging is a simple process, requiring hardly any skill or capital, and yet, the great State of Kentucky cannot get along with it, in consequence of the formidable rivalship of two miserable Scotch towns, the inhabitants of which are said to be so poor and destitute, that they are obliged to import their fuel, and send to Dantzic, twelve hundred miles up the Baltic, for their hemp, paying a freight equal to the first cost. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that Kentucky has not realized the promised blessings of the protecting system; and, I am told that this is substantially true of the whole west. But, Sir, if the west has gained nothing by the system, she has had her share of the taxes which it imposes—she has paid her proportion of duties to the government, and bounties to the manufacturers; and, in consequence of the dire calamities which the system has inflicted on the south—blasting our commerce and withering our prosperity—the west has very nearly been deprived of her *best* customer.—When the policy of '24 went into operation, the south was supplied from the west, through a single avenue, (the Saluda Mountain Gap,) with live stock, horses, cattle, and hogs, to the amount of considerably upwards of a million of dollars a year. Under the pressure of the system, this trade has regularly been diminishing. It has already fallen off more than one half, and from an authentic return, now before me, it appears that it has been further diminished near one hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the last year. So much for the rich blessings bestowed upon the west by the protecting system.

We come now to the SOUTH. If any portion of the rich fruits of this system have been scattered there, they have not fallen under my observation.—Sir, we know them not—we see them not—we feel them not. It may be supposed, however, that we are too full of prejudice, or too ungrateful, to acknowledge the blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we have heard of men having honor thrust upon them, and perhaps there may be such a thing as having benefits thrust upon an unwilling people; yet I should think, that even in such a case, they would soon become reconciled to their lot, and submit to their fate with a good grace. But, I assure the gentlemen that the condition of the south is not merely one of unexampled depression, but of great and all-pervading distress. In my own State, the unhappy change which has within a few years past taken place in the public prosperity, is of the most appalling character. If we look at the present condition of our cities, (and I will take Charleston by way of example,) we find every where the mournful evidence of premature decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our former wealth and happiness, too eloquently teach us, that without some change in your policy, the days of our prosperity "are numbered." Sir, it is within my own experience, that, in the devoted city in which my lot has been cast, a thriving commerce, was, within a few years past, carried on *direct to Europe*. We had native merchants, with large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade. We had thirty or forty ships, many of them built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving employment to a numerous and valuable body of mechanics and tradesmen.—Look at the state of things now! Our merchants bankrupt or driven away—their capital sunk or transferred to other pursuits—our ship yards broken up—our ships all sold!—yes, Sir, I am told the very last of them was a few months ago brought to the hammer—our mechanics in despair; the very grass growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruins; real estate reduced to one-third part of its value, and rents almost to nothing. The commerce, which we are still suffered to enjoy, diverted from its proper channels, carried on with borrowed capital, and through agents sent among us, and maintained by the tariff policy, bearing off their profits to more favored lands, eating out our substance, and leaving to our own people the miserable crumbs which fall from the table of their prosperity. If we fly from the city to the country, what do we there behold? Fields abandoned; the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and fareing worse; the planter striving, with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot, Sir, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remnants of his broken fortune—and, with his wife and his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that reward for his industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him.

Sir, when we look at our fertile fields, and consider the genial climate with which God has blessed the South—when we contemplate the rare felicity of our position, as the producers of an article, which, under a system of free trade, would command the markets of the world—is it not enough to fill our hearts almost to bursting to find the richest blessings that an indulgent Providence ever showered down upon the heads of any people, torn from us by the cruel policy of our own government; to find the bounties of Heaven thus blasted by the hand of man? Sir, I will not deny that there are other causes besides the tariff, which have contributed to produce the evils which I have depicted. Trade can, to some extent, be carried on with greater facility at New York, and cotton may be raised more profitably in Alabama; but, these advantages would not have broken up the commerce or depressed the agriculture of South Carolina, while

an unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, enabled us to realize the most moderate profits. Men do not quit their accustomed employments, or the homes of their fathers, for any small addition to their profits. It is only when restriction has reached a point which leaves the door still open to one, while it closes against the other, that this result is produced; and, therefore it is, that a rapid transfer of capital and population is now added to the other evils with which the old States are afflicted.

In this condition of the country, where is there to be found a fulfillment of the promises held out to the south in 1824? We were then told that we had mistaken the true character of this system. We were entreated only to try it for a short time. We were told that the taxes imposed on foreign articles would be but temporary; that the manufactures would want protection but for a short time—only to give them a start—and that they would soon be able to stand alone. We were to have had a double market for our cotton—high prices, reviving commerce, and renewed prosperity. Sir, after the experience of four years, the tariff of '28 came up for consideration, by which the protecting system was to be further extended and enlarged. And what was found to have been the result of four years experience at the South? Not a hope fulfilled, not one promise performed—and our condition infinitely worse than it had been four years before. Sir, the whole South rose up as one man, and protested against any further experiment with this fatal system. The whole of the representatives of seven States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, (with I believe, but three dissenting voices,) recorded their votes, against that bill. Sir, do not gentlemen find in this fact, some evidence of the dangerous character of that Legislation on which this system is based. Can it be wise—can it be just—can it be prudent—to adopt and enforce a policy so essentially *sectional* in its character? Can we hope for harmony, peace, and concord, while enforcing a system against which an entire section of your country so strongly revolts? It is the essential principle of the representative system, that a mutual sympathy of feeling and of interest, should bind together the people and their rulers; and it may be worthy of profound reflection how far that principle is essentially preserved by a scheme of legislation, under which the feelings and interests of so large a portion of the country are outraged and trampled on. When taxes are imposed, not by the representatives of those who are to bear the burthens, but of those who are to receive the bounty.

Now, Sir, let us turn our attention to the NORTH. And here I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but am free to confess, that if we are to credit the accounts we have heard, the rich fruits of the system have been scattered in this quarter with a profuse hand. We are told that manufacturing establishments have sprung up every where as if by enchantment. Thriving towns and beautiful villages cover the whole face of the land. Millions of capital have been withdrawn from other pursuits and invested in manufactures. Joint stock companies are receiving enormous dividends; and the people, (at least in the neighborhood of the establishments built up and sustained by the system,) are rejoicing in a prosperity, unexampled in the history of the world. But, Sir, in the midst of this universal joy, we hear occasionally the voice of lamentation complain. There are those north of the Potomac, wise, and experienced, and patriotic men, well acquainted too with the actual condition of things, who tell us that this apparent prosperity is in a great measure delusive; that the system has operated in building up a favored class at the expense of the rest of the community. That it has, in fact, made the "rich richer, and the poor poorer." I have before me several statements, all going to prove these assertions, as to several of the most flourishing manufacturing establishments of the north. I will trouble the Senate with but one of them, and that merely by way of illustration. The article is from the pen of one of the ablest political economists in the Union, one who has laid his country under a lasting debt of gratitude.

[Mr. HAYNE here read a statement from the Banner of the Constitution, proving that a flourishing cotton manufactory at the Falls village, in New Hampshire was *from their own showing*, maintained by a tax on the community, exceeding the entire profits of the establishment, by $101,000 per annum; and that, if a purse was made up, and every operative man, woman, and child, paid $100 per annum, *for standing idle*, or turning grindstones, the public would be gainers by $101,000 annually.]

It will be seen, therefore, that, with regard to some, at least, of our most flourishing manufacturing establishments, the profits derived are drawn from the pockets of the people. But, it will be said, "here is a case in which the south participates in the bounty; here is a home market found for three thousand bales of Carolina cotton." Sir, I seize the opportunity to dispel forever the delusion, that the south can derive any compensation in a home market for the injurious operation of the protecting system. The case before us affords a striking illustration of this truth. The value of the raw material is about one-fourth part of the manufactured article. Now if the cotton goods manufactured at the Falls village, were imported from England instead of being made in N. Hampshire, we should find a market for twelve thousand bales of our cotton instead of three; so that instead of gaining a market for three thousand bales of cotton, we have lost a market of nine thousand. The home market for our cotton is not a new, or additional, but a substituted market. If the trade were free, the goods manufactured in this country would be imported from England, and paid for in our cotton; but in cutting off the imports, you, of course, to the same extent, diminish our exports. Now suppose, to make this matter too plain for cavil or dispute, that we export to Great Britain one hundred thousand bales of cotton, worth (at thirty dollars a bale) three millions of dollars, and that we received in exchange three millions of dollars worth of British cotton goods. How much of our cotton would it take to manufacture these goods? Why, just twenty-five thousand bales, while the remaining seventy-five thousand bales would be disposed of on the continent. But suppose the importation of these goods prohibited, in order that they might be made at home, what portion of this cotton would find a home market? Only 25,000 bales, and the remaining 75,000 must be left upon our hands. Thus, it will be seen, that the effect of substituting a home market in the place of a foreign market for our cotton, would be to deprive us entirely of a market for three-fourths of our productions. This result is inevitable, unless the domestic manufacturer can enter into competition with the British *in foreign markets*, an idea altogether too extravagant to be worthy of serious notice; for surely, if any thing can be considered certain, we may safely assume that articles which cannot be manufactured at home without a protecting duty of from fifty to one hundred per cent., cannot enter into competition with foreign manufactures in the markets of the world, where they will, of course, have no protection whatever. But to return to the condition of the north under the protecting policy. If the rich fruits of the system in that quarter were greater even than they are alleged to be, I should still think that they have been purchased at too dear a rate. It has even there depressed our commerce, disturbed all the relations of society, and had a tendency to produce that inequality of fortunes, which may, one day or other be fatal to the liberties of this country.

Surveying with the feelings of an American the actual condition of things, I should certainly be disposed to exchange all the blessings which the protecting system has produced, even in New England, for those which it has destroyed. In the place of the splendid villages, flourishing manufactories, joint-stock companies, and lordly proprietors, clothed in fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, as a patriot, I should be disposed to say, give me back the ships which have been destroyed, the merchants which have been reduced to bankruptcy, the sailors that have been forced into foreign service, the "plundered ploughmen and beggared yeomanry" who have been driven from the pursuits of their choice into the gloomy walls of a manufactory; give me back these, and, above all, give me back *content*—restore the peace and harmony which this system has destroyed, and I will consent that every manufacturing establishment shall be razed to its foundation, which has been built up, and can only be sustained, by this accursed system. Sir, if wealth were the highest good of a nation, and pecuniary profit the only standard by which a wise policy could be measured, it would even then be more than questionable, how far this system could be justified. But there are higher and more sacred principles involved in this question which cannot be safely disregarded; there are considerations of justice, and political equality, which rise far above all calculations of mere profit and loss. Sir, what will it profit you, if you gain the whole world, and lose the hearts of your people?—This is a confederated government, founded on a spirit of mutual conciliation, concession, and compromise; and it is neither a just, prudent, nor rightful exercise of the high trust with which we are invested for the common good, to resort to a system of legislation by which benefits & burthens are unequally distributed. Sir, can any gentleman look this subject fairly in the face, and not perceive that such a government as ours (instituted for a few definite purposes, in which every portion of the Union must, from the very nature of things, have a common interest) cannot turn aside from their high duties, and undertake to control the domestic industry of individuals, without undermining the very foundations of our republican system. It is contrary to the whole genius and character of our institutions, the very form and structure of our government, that it should undertake to regulate the whole labor and capital of this extensive country. A perseverance in this course will sow the seeds of dissension broadcast throughout the land, and let it be remembered, that discord is not a plant of slow growth, but one that flourishes in every soil, and never fails to produce its fruit in due season. What a spectacle do you even now exhibit to the world? A large portion of your fellow-citizens, believing themselves to be grievously oppressed by an unwise and unconstitutional system, are clamoring at your doors for justice, while another portion, supposing that they are enjoying rich bounties under it, are treating their complaints with scorn and contempt. God only knows where all this is to end. But it "will not, and it cannot, come to good." We at the South still call you our brethren, and have ever cherished towards you the strongest feelings of affection; but were you the brothers of our blood, for whom we would coin our hearts, it is not in human nature that we should long continue to retain for you undiminished affection, when all hope of redress shall have passed away, and we shall continue to believe that you are visiting us with a hard and cruel oppression, and enforcing a cold, heartless, and selfish policy.

I shall now proceed, Mr. President, to examine the *character of the protecting system*. And here, I shall assume, that the protection it extends to the American manufactures, is something *substantial*, and affords some advantage, be it more or less, to the protected interests. I shall take it for granted, that it is intended to enable the American manufacturers to enter into that successful competition with the foreign, which they could not do without such protection; that the effect of the system is to enable the American manufacturer to obtain more for his goods than he could otherwise command. In a word, that it affords substantial protection, and is not like that extended to cotton—a mere name. For, on this latter point, let it be remembered, that the first cotton produced in this country found a market abroad; and that, even now, nearly the whole of it is disposed of in Europe, where it maintains a successful competition against all the world. It is idle, therefore, to talk of the benefit of a protecting duty to cotton, at home. It is beyond all dispute, Sir, that, if any duty *be necessary to protection*, it can only be, because it enables the manufacturer to sell his goods for more than he could otherwise obtain for them. Now, in this view of the subject, let us see how the question will stand. How must such a system operate, FIRST, on the different *interests*, and SECONDLY, on the different *sections* of the country? We will assume, that a particular manufacture cannot be produced in the country, within fifty per cent. as cheaply at home, as the same article could be obtained from abroad; and that a duty which, with charges, should be equal to about fifty per cent. was absolutely necessary to introduce and *to sustain it*. Such a duty must operate as *a tax* on every other class in the community, for the benefit of the manufacturer; and supposing it to be imposed, not for revenue, but protection, would be a *double tax*. Suppose the value of the imported article to be a million of dollars, the duty would be half a million; and if the protection amounted to an equal sum, here would be a tax of a million of dollars imposed upon the whole people, to secure a bounty of half a million to one portion of them. But it is said the bounty is not confined to the manufacturers, —that other classes participate. I admit that there is a circle embraced within the range of the manufacturing influence, that partake of the benefits of the system. Farmers, in the neighborhood, who supply the operatives with food—mechanics, who construct the buildings and machinery—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and others, who make up a manufacturing village, all come in for a share of the gains and constitute, in fact, *the protected class*, which enjoy the benefits of the system, but all other classes in the community must obviously be laid under contribution, to make that a profitable, which would otherwise be an unprofitable pursuit; and in the case assumed, would be taxed to the amount of one million of dollars, to secure to the favored class a bounty of half a million. Now suppose, Sir, such a system as this to be extended to all the cottons, woollens, iron, and sugar, made in any country, and we will take that country to be the U. States. We will suppose farther that cottons could not be profitably manufactured without a protecting duty from twenty-five to an hundred per cent.—woollens from forty-five to two hundred per cent.—iron from one hundred to two hundred per cent.—sugar from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent.; and that these duties were accordingly imposed on these several articles, (amounting in the whole to the sum of nine millions of dollars annually:) that, in consequence of these duties, the protection on all the cottons manufactured in the country was equal to three cents a year, and amounted to six millions of dollars per annum, —woollens to eight millions—iron to one million—and sugar a million and a half—producing as the result of the whole system, a tax of nine millions on the foreign article to secure a bounty of sixteen millions and a half to the home manufacturers. I have supposed *protection* to be the exclusive object of this system, and it then clearly follows that all other classes would be taxed twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, in order to secure to the favored class a protection of sixteen millions. The Government would, indeed, receive its nine millions; but it would be an aggravation of the evils of the system, that this amount should be levied *when it was not wanted*, in order to secure the protected classes in their monopoly. The rates of duties which I have here assumed, are those now actually imposed on the protected articles; (and which it is proposed to retain as essential to protection,) and the amount of the protection enjoyed by the manufacturers is stated at the very lowest that has ever been estimated by any person who has undertaken to examine the subject. If you suppose half of the duty here stated to be necessary for revenue—this would not diminish the weight of the burden, though it would lessen to that extent the injustice of the tax,—and let gentlemen make what deductions they please, either from the duty imposed or the bounty received, and it will make no difference whatever in *the principle*. Whether it be one million or twenty, just so far as the system is *protective* in its character, and imposes any tax upon the foreign article, and affords any protection whatever to the domestic, is the system a tax imposed upon the other classes to render profitable the industry of the manufacturers. And when this tax amounts, as it unquestionably does in the case before us, at the very lowest estimate, to twenty or thirty millions a year, it becomes a scheme of monstrous injustice and oppression. Now let us trace this system one step farther. Suppose such a system applied to a country of a homogenious character, with the same capacity for manufacturing every where, and that manufacturing establishments should consequently be equally diffused through every section. The benefits and the burthens of the system would, in such a case, fall equally upon every portion of the country, though not upon the different interests of the State. It has been said that if the profits of manufactures were raised by such a system, above the average of the profits of the whole community, that the labor and capital absorbed in other pursuits would flow into the new employment; and that the whole would ultimately be equalized. Admit that in process of time, this might be the result; yet it could not take place at once, because men cannot transfer at pleasure their labor and capital from their accustomed pursuits to others. But if the profits should be thus ultimately equalized in a particular community; yet if the favored pursuit was only rendered profitable by the protection extended to it—it is clear that the scheme would result *in an aggregate loss to the whole community*—equal to the full amount of the bounty. I have assumed the case of an unprofitable pursuit being rendered profitable by the protecting system—for to any other case the system is wholly inapplicable. If the domestic manufacturer can make his goods as cheaply and supply the domestic market on as favorable terms as they could be obtained from abroad, *then* it is clear that no protection whatever would be necessary. It may be that in the very infancy of a manufacture, on its first introduction into a country, a small protection for a short time might hasten its advancement, but at most, the withholding of such protection, could have no other effect than to delay its introduction for a few years—for the existence in any country, of unemployed capital, and individual sagacity and enterprize, sufficient to direct it prudently, would soon lead to the introduction of every branch of *manufactures*, for which such country was really prepared. But this stage of infancy once passed, it is preposterous to talk of the necessity of protecting any article that can really be made as cheaply at home as it can be obtained from abroad —and to assert, that to reduce such protection to twenty or thirty per cent., would be ruinous to any manufacture, is to admit at once, that such article cannot be profitably made at home, and consequently that it can only be sustained *at the* expense of the other interests in the community.

Now, sir, let us suppose another case, and it is unhappily the very case which now exists in the U. States. We will suppose an extensive country, of which one portion is *exclusively agricultural*, and incapable of changing its pursuits, and that the other portion embraces within its limits all the manufactures and manufacturing capacities of the whole country. The bounty would then be exclusively enjoyed by one section, and the other would share only in the burdens of the system. To make the inequality still greater, it is only necessary to suppose that the agricultural section is not only incapable of manufacturing at home, but is prevented by insuperable obstacles from emigrating or removing their property to the manufacturing region; that their industry can only be profitably employed in exchanging their agricultural productions for the *very foreign articles which enter into competition with the domestic manufactures*, and which are heavily taxed for the protection of the latter; that the effect of such tax is not only to interrupt the intercourse and impair the profits of their industry, but that the agricultural section is thereby exposed to the imminent hazard of having the market for their productions entirely cut off, and, finally, TO CAP THE CLIMAX OF THIS INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSION, that the taxes levied on the foreign articles are expended almost exclusively in the favored region, and you then have, Mr. President, the whole case of the South spread open before you. Their pursuits are altogether agricultural—they cannot change them—they cannot transfer their labor and capital to the favored region—they cannot find a market for their productions, except by exchanging them for the *very foreign* manufactures which are taxed almost to prohibition, and the taxes thus raised are expended in other sections. Is there a man in this assembly who can lay his hand upon his heart, and say that it is a just and equal system? It may be said, however, that all this is merely the result of our peculiar condition, and the nature of our pursuits. It is not so, Sir. All we ask, is to be LET ALONE. Leave us to the free enjoyment of the bounties of heaven, and the advantages of our situation, and we ask no more. But where is the justice and equality of a system of legislation which is to make profitable the industry of others by the destruction of our own? And by what right is it that we are to be made victims to the prosperity of others? I will here borrow an illustration, to make this matter plain. The southern States supply themselves with woollens, cotton, and iron, by raising cotton, rice, and tobacco. Now, suppose we should exchange a bale of cotton for a bale of coarse woollens, for the use of our slaves, containing, we will say, a hundred pieces. This bale of cloth is ours. It is the fruit of our own labor, of American capital, and home industry. We may be said to have manufactured it, not with the spindle and the loom, but with the plough and the hoe. Now, sir, we will suppose that a Northern manufacturer has, by the application of an equal amount of labor and capital, produced a similar bale of woollens, of precisely the same quality and value. In what respect is the manufacturer entitled to be regarded with more favor than the planter? Does the freight which we may have paid to the ship owner, and the employment given to navigation, entitle us to less favor in the eyes of the government? Are the plough and the hoe less favored instruments of production than the spindle and the loom? Perfect equality, Sir would seem to require that we should stand, at least, on the same footing, and that, whether these woollens were wanted for consumption, or for sale, they should be subjected to exactly the same tax.—But how are we treated by a just and paternal government, who careth, we are told, *equally* for all her children? Our bale of woollens is stopped at the custom house, and forty pieces are taken out, as a tax to the government, whereby our stock is reduced to sixty pieces, while the bale of the manufacturer is free from all taxation. If these articles are wanted for our own consumption, we can consume but sixty pieces; while the manufacturer retains his hundred pieces. If the goods are wanted for sale, we have but sixty pieces to be converted into money, or to be exchanged for other commodities; while the manufacturer has his hundred pieces for the same purpose; and if we should happen to meet at the same market, as the two articles must sell at the same price, being of the same quality, the manufacturer will, of course, realize forty per cent. more than the planter. Now, Sir, what are we to do in this dilemma? How are we to escape this unequal burden? The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) on the former occasion taxed his ingenuity to provide us the means of escape; and I must presume, that if his ingenuity failed, the case is altogether without hope. There are four ways, said the Senator, by which the South may avoid tax. First, "*by abstaining from the purchase of the foreign articles*" But, sir, we cannot do without them; and this trade, moreover, furnishes the only market for our productions. To adopt this alternative would be to seal our ruin. Secondly, said the gentleman, "*employ the rival American fabric.*" But, sir, if the manufacturer would take our cotton in exchange for his productions, (which he cannot do, except to a very limited extent,) we should pay as heavy a tax in the price of the domestic, as in the duty on the foreign fabric; for no one will pretend, that if the quality be the same, there would be any difference of price in the American market. Thirdly, "*manufacture for ourselves.*" Sir, we cannot manufacture. Except as to a few coarse articles, slave labor is utterly incapable of being applied to such an object. Slaves are too improvident, too incapable of that minute, constant, delicate attention, and that persevering industry, which is essential to the success of manufacturing establishments. It was but the other day, that some of our New England brethren got into their heads, that they understood our institutions better than we did ourselves, and undertook to create a splendid manufacturing establishment in the district represented by my distinguished and valued friend, [Mr. McDUFFIE.] It was accordingly put into operation, but had gone on but a short time, when one of the slaves was tempted to make free with the goods, and, to prevent detection, burnt up the whole establishment. It might be supposed, sir, that the people of South Carolina would not have been inclined to punish such an offence with great severity; and if the culprit had escaped, I presume we should not soon have heard the end of it. Not so, Sir, however. We have a law which punishes *arson*, whether committed by a black, or a white man, with death. The offender was brought to trial, and being convicted on the clearest proof, suffered the penalty of the law. And, Sir, to show how little justice is sometimes meted out to the South, I will state the fact, that since I arrived here, I have seen an account of this transaction in print, headed, with large capitals, "CRUELTY TO SLAVES," and representing that a poor innocent negro had recently been hanged in South Carolina, for burning down a building by *accident*. I think, sir, the gentleman will now himself admit, that to embrace this proposition would only be, to use an old adage, "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." The last remedy suggested by the gentleman, is that we should "supply ourselves with household manufactures." What, Sir! give up our foreign trade? Abandon our agricultural pursuits, and involve the whole southern country in desolation and ruin? Are we to be driven from the pursuits of our choice, in order to promote the industry of the manufacturers?

The case which I have stated, of the bale of woollens, illustrates the unequal operation of this system upon the agricultural industry of the south, and the manufacturing industry of the north. What is true of a single bale, is true of the whole amount of foreign importations which are taxed for the protection of the domestic manufacture—true of the eight millions of imports received in exchange for the productions of South Carolina—and of the forty millions received in exchange for the productions of the plantation States, or at least of so much thereof as embrace the protected articles. Our northern friends say, however, that part of our cotton and rice belongs to them Be it so. Whatever remains to us, and is rightfully ours, is subjected to the unequal system which I have above described. Sir, it is put beyond all dispute, that the agricultural industry of the South is taxed, unequally, unjustly, enormously taxed in its foreign exchanges, in order to render profitable the manufacturing industry of the north. Taxed, I will not say to what extent—but precisely to the amount of the duty imposed for protection, and the price added to the domestic article, whatever these may be. It is said, Sir, that the consumer pays the tax, and that the tariff States pay their full portion of the tax on their consumption. Sir, I think this may be well doubted—our habits are different. A South Carolina farmer, whose crop is worth a thousand dollars, sends, perhaps, the whole of it to market, and exchanges it for foreign productions, paying, it may be, a duty of fifty per cent. His tax would be five hundred dollars; the northern or western farmer raising produce to the value of a thousand dollars, will consume nine hundred of it on his farm, and exchange but a hundred for foreign articles, and be subjected to a duty of only fifty dollars. This difference of habits between the different parts of the country, is greater than would be supposed possible. I have known a wealthy planter in the neighborhood of Charleston, that did not raise a single article that was not sent to foreign markets, and who purchased every thing that was consumed by himself or his slaves. His cloth from England, his wines from France, his horses, mules, and hogs, from the west—his corn from Maryland—wooden ware, potatoes, and other *notions*, from New England; and I assure our New England friends, that although we do not relish all of their notions, there are some that we prize very highly. But sir, if the consumer did, in every case, pay the whole amount of the tax, and the consumption was in exact proportion to population, could gentlemen even then fail to see the wide difference in the operation of the protecting system on the two sections, when they consider that the tariff States are *remunerated*, and more than remunerated, for any tax which they may pay, in the bounties they receive, while we receive no remuneration whatever. If this be doubted, I will apply a test, which, I think, cannot possibly deceive us. Do our New England brethren not understand their own interests? Do you think, Sir, that they would be very apt to fall in love with taxation and court the imposition of burthens? How comes it, then, that they have been taught to believe that "taxation is no tyranny," but on the contrary, the greatest of earthly blessings? Why is it, that they would regard as the heaviest of calamities, the reduction of the public burthens? Is it not clear, then, that they regard the duties as a bounty to their industry, and that they know that they have the power to indemnify themselves for all that they pay in duties?

But, sir, there is another view of this matter which demonstrates, I think still more plainly, the inequality of the system. I allude to its effect upon the people of the South, as *producers* of the articles which are exchanged for foreign commodities. There are very able men, sir, who have undertaken to prove that we suffer from this system chiefly in our character as producers. To my mind, it is morally certain that the people of the South, either as *producers* or *consumers*, support a burden nearly, if not entirely, equal to the whole amount of the tax levied on their importations. The precise manner in which this operates, is a problem not easy of solution. I will endeavor to explain, however, very briefly, my conception of the process.

We will suppose a perfectly free trade to be carried on between the Southern States and Great Britain—that is to say, that the articles on both sides were admitted, duty free. In this state of things, a *progressive tax*, equal to five per cent. per annum, is imposed on British manufactures for the protection of our own. The first duty of five per cent. would, doubtless, be added to the price. Before this progressive duty had advanced many steps, however, the period would arrive when no additional charge could be sustained by the consumer without a reduction of his consumption. The next five per cent. then imposed, would have to be sustained by the merchant, or the foreign manufacturer, or the producer of the cotton, and would most probably be divided among them. In this manner, as the system progressed, the profits of the merchant would be reduced to the lowest scale; those of the manufacturer would also be brought down, and the Southern producer would, in his turn, be compelled to submit to a reduction in the price of his productions. Each successive step in the further progress of the system would sink lower and lower the price of his cotton, until it was reduced to the very lowest sum that would pay the expense of its production. The very next step must, of course, annihilate the trade by rendering it unprofitable to all concerned. Sir, there may be a difference of opinion as to the point to which we have now arrived in the progress of this system; (for let it be remembered that the system is *still progressing*) but to my mind it is clear that we have long since passed the point at which any further reduction of profits could possibly be extorted from the merchant or the manufacturer; and that any successive increase of the tax, for years past, has fallen almost exclusively upon the producer.

The proof of this is to be found in the fact that cotton has, within a few years, been gradually falling, until it has lost more than two thirds of its value, and now barely pays the expense of its production, bringing down with it the wages of our agricultural labor and capital to the very lowest point. Some gentlemen insist that the Southern producer now bears nearly the whole of the tax, while the generality of men on the other side contend that it is a maxim universally true that the "consumer pays the tax." I am inclined to think that the truth lies in the middle. I can certainly conceive a state of things in which the producer would, as such, pay nearly the whole of the tax; but, except where the tax is a very moderate one, or is imposed upon the absolute necessaries of life, it is impossible that the whole of the tax could be thrown upon the consumer. No one, surely, would contend that if any community were in the habit of consuming fifty millions of foreign goods imported duty free, they could afford to consume something like the same amount under a duty of 50 per cent., if the whole duty were added to the price. But whether the tax be in general paid by the producer or the consumer, or be divided between them, in my mind it is clear, that in the actual condition of things, the burden falls most unjustly and unequally on the Southern States. I will illustrate this. I will assume that South Carolina annually exchanges eight millions of dollars' worth of cotton and rice for foreign goods, paying a duty of fifty per cent., which is to four millions of dollars. Now, suppose the consumer to pay the whole tax, how would the account stand? Assume that no more than one half our exportations are consumed at home, say $4,000,000

The tax, at 50 per cent., would be 2,000,000

Suppose two millions exchanged with our northern brethren for *protected articles*, the increased price of which would be equal to the duty, this would be 1,000,000

Making $3,000,000

The remaining two millions being exchanged for unprotected articles; a tax of one million would be paid on the consumption by our Southern and Western brethren. From this state of the case it would follow, that, if the consumer pays the whole tax, we would pay as consumers three millions out of the four imposed upon the foreign articles received in exchange for our productions, though we should consume only half of them. But if we take it for granted that the tax cannot be added to the price, we would of course get back no part of the duties paid at the custom house; and in that case we should bear the whole burthen. It has been said that the duties on imported articles fall chiefly on the merchant or the foreign manufacturer; but I hold this to be impossible, for surely two or three per cent., is the most reduction that can be made from the profits of the merchant, and not much more could be taken from those of the manufacturer. Indeed, how much it be expected that the American demand for foreign manufactures would materially affect their price, when not more, probably, than a twentieth part of the whole finds a market in this country? It is the American producer, therefore, that this tax must chiefly fall. Sir, the duties upon imports are either paid by the consumer or they are not. If they are paid by him, I have shown that the far greater portion of the duties on the goods received in exchange for our cotton falls upon the planter, and that for this he receives no renumeration whatever. If the duties are not paid by the consumer—that is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is manifest that the whole amount of duties falls upon us without the possibility of relieving ourselves from any part of the burden. As to the popular notion that all consumers must pay equally, I will ask any gentleman to tell me how it is with those who *consume the tax*? Here is a tax of sixteen millions imposed directly or indirectly upon southern production. Fourteen millions of this amount are transferred to the north, and *there consumed*. Are the consumers of these fourteen millions taxed on their consumption paid as highly as those who have the whole amount?

Sir, I have done with this branch of the subject. Great as are the present evils of the system to the South, there are greater still in prospect. We are seriously threatened with the entire loss of the foreign markets for our productions. All trade is but an exchange of equivalents, and is founded on the maxim of "give and take." If you exclude British goods from our market, you, in effect, exclude our cotton from their markets. It is in vain to tell us that England must have our cotton. You may force her to do without it. Even now she supplies herself, to a great extent, from other countries; from her East India possessions, Egypt, Brazil, and elsewhere; and you will make it her interest, in the end, to give up the American trade entirely. Even now she is looking to this as a possible event. You find her encouraging the production of cotton in the East Indies by a discriminating duty to which you have forced her, and stimulating the production of the article in South America, where she is furnished with a market, for her manufactures, almost duty free. Can we, then, be blind to the fate that awaits us when the American System shall be consummated, and we shall be cut off from a market for seven hundred thousand bales of our cotton; an event that it is hardly necessary for me to say, would involve the whole South in irretrievable ruin. It is idle for gentlemen to pretend that the North can ever furnish a home market for all the cotton of the South. Two or three hundred thousand bales is the utmost extent to which we could find a market in that quarter. The catalogue of the evils of this system, however, is not yet completed. It is not merely the mischief it has done, and the still greater evils which it threatens, but it has arrested our march to greatness, and prevented us from fulfilling our high destinies. What would have been the condition of this country now, if we had never been deprived of the blessings of free trade? Why is it that our tonnage and our exports have not grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength? It is because our prosperity has been blasted by the restrictive system. Look, Sir, at this picture. In 1810, with a population of seven millions, we had a tonnage of one million four hundred thousand. In 1831, with a population of thirteen millions, our tonnage is reduced to one million two hundred thousand; and, going still further back, in the year 1800, our exports amounted to eighty-one millions, while now, with a population of thirteen millions, our exports are reduced to seventy-two millions.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

The Trustees of the Baltimore Almshouse state, that out of 1160 paupers admitted into that institution during the past year, it has been ascertained that 1006 have been reduced to pauperism through intemperance, and, on the other hand, that only 45 have been admitted whose temperate habits are unquestioned.

No argument or eloquence can be half so effective, as such facts as these.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A Kentuckian who had just witnessed an act of exceeding meanness, thus gave vent to his feelings:—Ten thousand such souls as this, he said, might live in the shell of a tobacco seed,—and have rooms to let!

It is stated in the *Cork Reporter*, that in three parishes of that city there have been found no less than 26,000 paupers, and the whole city is supposed to present an aggregate of 60,000 persons without the means of providing for themselves.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Resolution authorizing an appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose of having the Statue of Washington repaired, being under consideration, and a motion having been made by Mr. Davis, of Franklin county, for its indefinite postponement—

Mr. PEARSON rose and said—

He was surprised to hear it urged, as a reason for putting off the repairs upon the Statue, that there would be no house to keep it in. The remark proves how little gentlemen are acquainted with the subject. Is it supposed that the work will be done where the Statue now stands, amid the ruins and rubbish of the State House, exposed to the inclemency of the weather? This is a very great mistake! The Statue will be removed to some proper place in the grove—a house will then be built by the Architect, in which the work will be done, and in which the Statue and the cast or model, that it is all important for the workmen to have, will be entirely protected from the wind and rain. This house will answer until the Legislature rebuilds the State House here, or elsewhere. It has also been suggested, that should the Seat of Government be removed, it will be difficult to remove the Statue after it is repaired. This is another very great mistake! If the Statue be made as strong and durable as it originally was, can there be a doubt, but it will then be more easily removed than in its present dilapidated condition? Sir, the important inquiry is—Can it be made as strong and durable? After the full and satisfactory remarks of the gentleman from Newbern, who was upon the Committee, it may not be necessary to say any thing more upon this point—But, sir, permit me to say, that when the proposal of Mr. Hughes first appeared in the papers, I believed it impossible to restore the Statue. When I came here and looked at the mutilated fragments, I was confirmed in the opinion; but I was aware that I knew little about such matters, and thought it my duty to inform myself upon the subject. The result has been, that my opinion is entirely changed; and I now firmly believe, it can be made not only as strong and durable as ever, but that its original beauty can be entirely restored. Mr. Hughes is willing to risk his reputation upon the result, and if we credit the testimonials of the first men in our nation, *that* reputation is not small. He is willing to do this, after a personal examination of the Statue, and with a full knowledge that to a man in his situation, reputation in his art is every thing.—But, sir, this consideration did not satisfy me. I have witnessed, and many have no doubt witnessed, the operation by which the pieces of Burr mill stones are cemented and made as durable as the rock when taken from its native quarry. If an ordinary miller can unite the rock so as to make it strong and durable, may we not expect that a man who has devoted his life to the art, can by the assistance of chemical agents, not only make it as strong and durable, but as beautiful as it ever was? The composition of the work is known, and if any of the component parts have been destroyed, it is in the power of a chemist to restore it. But, sir, this did not satisfy me. I conversed with gentlemen who had examined States that had been repaired. *You*, sir, have examined the Statue of Chatham, which was repaired by Mr. Hughes, and you, sir, can be a witness to the fact, that after the Statue had remained in a mutilated state for years, exposed to the inroads of time, Mr. Hughes fitted on an arm, that had been broken off in so masterly a manner, that with a microscope, you could not detect the joint. Seeing is believing! Now, sir, shall we lose this opportunity? Mr. Hughes will return to Europe as soon as it is known that the Legislature will not repair the Statue, its fragments will be scattered all over the State, and, sir, the longer it lies in its present state, the more difficult the task will be—the cold of winter, the heat of summer, the wind and the rain, will all assist in the process of decomposition. Why shall we put it off? We are sent here, not merely to make laws, but to take care of the property of the State. Here is a work that cost the State $25,000, and if repaired, would be worth $70,000—shall we permit this valuable public property to go to ruins, because we are reluctant to lay out $5,000 for its repairs? Suppose it were individual property, would not any prudent man lay out twice that sum to have it repaired—and will it be said that we take less care of the property of the State, than we would of our own? I do not think that it was proper to expend $25,000 in procuring it—that was the work of those who were here before us—we have got it, and it is surely wise to take care of it.

Sir, there is another point of view, in which this subject addresses itself to every man of generous and liberal-toned feeling. Are the people of this age insensible to the merits of Washington, the man who led the armies of the Revolution to victory? Who, with a steady hand and an unerring foresight, guided the footsteps of this infant Republic through the untried experiment of a Government where the people rule; and who "crowned the measure of his country's glory," by retiring when the dangers of War were over, and the labors of the Cabinet were finished, to the peaceful shades of his farm? Are the people of this age dead to feelings of admiration, to feelings of gratitude? Will they permit a monument, which in the moment of generous feeling their predecessors erected to the memory of the "greatest and best" of men, to moulder and decay amid the ruins of yonder Capitol? No, sir; this stain, this black stain, will not be fixed upon my native State—upon North Carolina—upon one of the old thirteen States, that bearded the British lion, and in defiance of the most formidable power in the world, were bold enough to assert, and brave enough to maintain, the equal rights of man. Depend upon it, sir, the eyes of the world are upon us. What is done to-day, will be told not only to the citizens of this State, not only to the citizens of the United States, but it will cross the Atlantic. Let us convince the world, that North Carolina, though frugal, is not parsimonious—though unassuming, is independent—that she loves liberty, and knows how to be grateful.

England.—A letter from our celebrated countryman, WASHINGTON IRVING, received one of the latest arrivals at New York, gives a melancholy account of the present state of the public mind, in Great Britain. The question of Reform, the alarm of riots, the dread of insurrection, and the fear of the cholera, he says, so occupy the public mind, that all enterprise in literature and the arts is at a stand. He has a book of his own ready for the Press, which it is said he will not venture to publish under existing circumstances.

The population of Lyons—now particularly before the public eye, on account of the recent insurrection, in that quarter—is over 200,000. The major portion of the laboring classes, of this population, are silk weavers, and from low prices, overstocked markets, and other causes of discontent, a large proportion of them are said to be entirely without employ.

Excluding and Including.—A wag one day accosted his friend, "How many knaves do you suppose are in this street, besides yourself?" "Sir, besides myself!" replied the other in a heat, "do you mean to insult me?" "Well then," rejoined the first, "how many do you reckon, including yourself?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1832.

Intense Cold.—A sudden change of the weather took place on Wednesday night last, since which time we have had a few days as cold as any we recollect ever to have experienced. On Thursday morning the Thermometer stood at 13 degrees above zero; on Friday morning at 10; and on Saturday morning at 8—which is lower than was ever known in this place, so far as we have heard. The weather has since moderated.

At Washington City the Thermometer fell below zero, on Thursday morning.

The Charleston Evening Post states that a stage driver between Georgetown and Fayetteville had been frozen to death on the road, and that several others on the line had been severely frozen.

The Tariff.—If we had known to what an unreasonable length Mr. Hayne had extended his remarks in the Senate in reply to Mr. Clay, it is more than probable that we should have been deterred from publishing either of their speeches; but, having given Mr. Clay a hearing, it is but justice to present the other side, so that we have no alternative. As the last Register did not contain any part of the debate in our House of Commons on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol, and as the Northern mail has brought us little or nothing for four or five days past, we are enabled to devote a large portion of to-day's paper to Mr. H's speech. Somewhat more than one-half of it is inserted.

Let not our readers who are fond of more miscellaneous selections, despair. We shall soon get through with these long documents, and as the business season advances, the number of advertisements will probably be reduced. To all complaints respecting these last, we have but one answer; they are almost as necessary and as productive as the subscriptions, and without them, we doubt whether any paper in the State could exist. Besides, they are generally interesting to a large class of our subscribers, the merchants and planters who trade to this place from the interior.—With every disposition to make the 'Observer' acceptable and valuable to all classes of readers, we can only say, that it must be taken with all its advertisements, and all its faults—or not taken at all.

The Raleigh Register promises to resume the publication of the debate on the Appropriation bill in this week's paper, which will contain the speech of Mr. McQueen of Chatham. It is probable that we shall delay its insertion until the week after next, for the purpose of concluding Mr. Hayne's speech in our next.

Congress.—We received last evening a part of our Washington papers, from which we are possessed of the principal doings of Congress during the past week.

The Tariff.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, spoke about three hours in reply to Mr. Hayne, and in support of Mr. Clay's resolution. A letter from Washington to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer represents Mr. D. as "confessing that the South was the land favored by God and Nature—that under the Free Trade System, she could send her abundant products to foreign markets—that the North could not turn this to advantage—and that by the protecting policy only could the North share the advantages with the South, &c." The subject was then further postponed, on motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, who will make the next speech.

U. S. Bank.—Mr. Benton introduced a resolution declaring that the Branches of the U. S. Bank had no legal right to issue the Drafts upon the mother Bank which are so generally in circulation. After considerable debate, the resolution was rejected, 25 votes to 16. Several memorials in favor of the renewal of the Charter have been presented, and several resolutions adopted for instructing the Committees charged with the subject upon particular points.

Mr. Van Buren.—The Senate has spent great part of several days in secret session, and the injunction of secrecy having been removed, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England, appears to have been rejected, as will be seen by the paragraph below from the Nat. Intelligencer.

Executive Powers.—The following resolutions, laid on the table in the Senate, by Mr. Ewing of Ohio, will be a fruitful theme of debate, and of party crimination:

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution—was never contemplated by its framers—is a daring extension of Executive influence—is prejudicial to the public service—and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such prior incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the *Apportionment Bill* still occupies the most prominent place. The effort made to reduce the ratio as fixed in the bill to 44,000, has failed, the motion being rejected, 105 votes to 81; after which a motion was made to amend the bill by giving it an operation subsequent to the next Presidential Election, so that the States shall retain their present relative weight in that election. It is not stated how this motion was decided, but, finally, Mr. Wickliffe moved to commit the bill to a select committee of twenty-four members, one to be taken from each State, with directions to report a bill in blank. No question had been taken on this motion.

Business in both Houses appears to progress slowly.

Washington, Jan. 27.

We are gratified in being able to announce to our readers the probability of having it in our power to lay before them the debates of the Senate in secret session, on the interesting question of Mr. VAN BUREN's nomination. The Senate has passed a resolution removing the injunction from *all the proceedings* of the Senate, and also from the *debate*. We learn that the following members participated in the debate, and in the order in which they are named:—Messrs. Chambers, Smith, Clayton, Marcy, Foot, Webster, Clay, Brown, Ewing, Poindexter, Forsyth, Hayne, Frelinghuysen, Moore, and Mangum—several of whom addressed the Senate more than once.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, we are enabled to state that the vote on the question of confirming the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, as Minister to London, was as follows: Yeas 23; Nays 23. [Absent, Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Bibb—the former confined by indisposition.] The Vice President then voted in the negative, and thus decided the question.—*Nat. Int.*

The President's health.—The U. S. Telegraph, in exposing some manœuvres in New York to procure the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Vice President, makes the following extraordinary disclosures:

"There never was a time when the people were so gulled; so betrayed; so deceived. They are made to believe that they are about to choose a President for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when, in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next *President*, in Gen. Jackson, for *the next term*, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the Vice President, whoever he may be! So infirm is Gen. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term; that the profligate crew who are living upon his influence, and are controlling the movements in the election of the President and Vice President, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him, is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength. It has no parallel in this country, but in the gross imposition attempted in the case of Mr. Crawford; who was supported, and voted for, as President, when it was known that both body and mind were so paralyzed as utterly to unfit him for the office; and it is a striking and remarkable fact, that the same individuals who were prominent in that case—now acknowledged to have been so gross an imposition on the American people—are equally prominent in the present."

The U. S. Bank.—One of the strongest evidences of the value of this Institution is afforded by the fact, that memorials have been presented to Congress from the Bank of Delaware, and the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of its charter. The Bank of Delaware is one of the oldest in the U. States—having been incorporated in 1796. The Delaware Journal says of it,—

"It has ever been distinguished for the prudence and correctness of its management, its extensive and uniform credit, and the success and prosperity which has attended its career from the period of its first establishment. This institution now comes forward to give testimony in favor of the National Bank—a circumstance which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to have a salutary influence on the public mind. The Bank of the United States has been denounced by demagogues as a Mammoth, crushing under its weight the State Banks, and monopolizing the Banking privileges of the Country. But the inference from the fact now before us is, that it is a terror only to evil doers—that to the prudent, useful and meritorious State Banks, it is a friend and valuable helpmate, co-operating with them in preserving a healthful currency, and in advancing the public prosperity; while it cures, checks and prevents the excesses of imprudent and ill-governed institutions, and shuts the door to speculators and gamblers."

The Bank of Pennsylvania advocates the renewal on the ground of "an intimate knowledge of the institution, a high appreciation of its utility and value, and a deep sense of the ability with which it has been conducted."

We have no doubt that many other of the State Banks could with equal justice appeal to Congress in favor of the Bank of the United States. In this State the local Banks certainly owe a great deal to its forbearance whilst it was their creditor to an enormous amount.

The National Intelligencer says,

"We do not hear, as yet, that any bill is in preparation, by the committee of either House of Congress, on the subject of the Bank. We have no doubt, however, that such a bill will be reported at no distant day. We do not know, and indeed, we do not expect, that the Bank will be re-chartered in the exact terms of its present charter. There are doubtless some modifications which experience has suggested to the Bank itself, and others may be called for by public opinion, and not by the Bank. Of these latter, it appears to us probable that, in any new Charter, the Bank would be restrained from issuing checks from the Branches, as now practised, to supply the circulation with small notes: in which case, of course, some authority would be given to the government of the Bank to multiply notes of that description in sufficient number at the parent Bank, which, under the provisions of the present charter, would be utterly impracticable.

"We think it quite possible, further, that the charter may be limited to a shorter term than that of the present charter, in order to keep it more under the control of Congress and the People, by bringing it under more frequent review. In that event, however, we presume that the term of the new Charter would not be of less extent than at least ten or twelve years."

The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed the following preamble and resolutions, by a vote of 64 to 59:

"The Select Committee to whom was referred certain memorials praying the passage of a law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in this Commonwealth, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and submit the following report and resolution:—

Profoundly sensible of the great evils arising from the condition of the colored population in this Commonwealth: induced by humanity as well as policy, to an immediate effort for the removal in the first place, as well of those who are now free, as of such as may hereafter become free: believing that this effort, while it is in just accordance with the sentiments of the community on the subject, will absorb all our present means; and that a further action for the removal of the slaves should await a more definite developement of public opinion.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that it is inexpedient, for the present, to make any Legislative enactments for the abolition of slavery."

A proposition to take immediate steps for the gradual abolition of slavery, was rejected, 73 to 58.

Hanson Kelly, Esq. formerly of Wilmington, N. C. has been appointed Postmaster at Pensacola, Florida. The Gazette of that place says that the appointment gives universal satisfaction.

The Cholera.—The Boston papers mention the arrival at that port, in the brig Curlew from Smyrna, of Frederick W. Moore, Esq. lady and three children, and Miss Margaret E. Hathaway, all of whom fled from Smyrna on account of the Cholera. Mr. M. states, that the disease was raging in Smyrna to a very frightful extent, and probably had never been more fatal in any city. The number of deaths had increased from 40 a day, to 300! Mr. M. states that he has seen persons attacked in the street, and die within 15 minutes. The deaths were chiefly among the lower classes and the intemperate; but all were subject to it. A greater number of deaths have taken place on Saturday than on other days, that being the Jewish Sabbath, and the Jews refusing, according to their superstition, to afford relief on that day.

At Constantinople the disease was abating. In Persia it was making most dreadful ravages.

Foreign.—Arrivals at N. York and Charleston furnish Liverpool accounts to the 2d Dec. and Paris to the 30th Nov. They are chiefly occupied with the insurrection of Lyons, and present no continental news of interest, except the repeated rumors of a general intention among the great Powers to disarm.

Lyons was still, at the latest dates, in the power of the operatives: who, however, had permitted the municipality to resume its functions, and to restore and preserve order. Uneasiness was beginning to be felt at the silence of the government respecting the course it meant to pursue with regard to Lyons; and from the large military force directed upon it, it was feared the most extreme measures would be resorted to, unless averted by unconditional submission on the part of the insurgents.

Other parts of France remained tranquil, the National Guard every where evincing the best spirit. It appears, however, that measures were taking to deprive the population of Paris (except the National Guard) of all arms.

The number of killed and wounded during "the three days" in Lyons, was variously estimated at from 1000 to 6000!

Warsaw, Nov. 16.—The Cholera has broken out afresh here. Several persons have been attacked so violently, as to be carried off in twenty-four hours.

Cotton.—The sales of the week ending 1st Dec. were 14000 bags. No alteration in prices.

The report of an insurrection at Lisbon, and flight of Don Miguel, proves to be premature. Later and more direct accounts are silent upon the subject.

The Comet which is to make its appearance in June next, is said to be the cause of considerable uneasiness among the more ignorant, in consequence of the expected nearness of its approach to the earth. It is computed that it will be within 60,000 miles of the earth, and that it will rival the moon in size, with a fiery tail reaching half across the heavens. Allowing for a little exaggeration in this account, it will no doubt appear to us larger than any of these extraordinary visiters that has been seen within the memory of any man living.—We have heard that some persons expect it to burn up this pretty world of ours. Of course they will not think it worth while to plant a crop this summer.

The inhabitants of this place were considerably agitated on Thursday last, by a report that an attempt had been made that morning, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, to set fire to the corn and fodder house attached to the tavern of Mr. C. Windham. The affair was investigated by two magistrates, and dreadful to relate, a respectable citizen, a man of family and extensive connexions, was charged with this horrible crime. We forbear mentioning names, as the individual implicated has been bound over to answer the charge at our next Superior Court.

Tarborough Free Press.

New York.—The number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1831, was 6363—population 202,000. Of these 1033 died of consumption; dropsy in the head 319; drowned 74; flux infantile 172; frozen 5; croup 203; influenza 47; insanity 23; intemperance 119; locked jaw 23; old age 135; small pox 224; stillborn 372; sudden death 8; suicide 23. Of the deaths 1757 were children under 1 year of age, 673 between 1 and 2 years, 225 between 10 and 20 years, 700 between 20 and 30 years, 519 between 40 and 50, 207 between 70 and 80, 74 between 80 and 90, 14 between 90 and 100, and 4 of 100 and upwards.

Of the whole number, 670 were persons of color, and of the cases of consumption 126 were people of color.—*Georgian.*

Voice of Indiana.—In the Senate of Indiana, a joint resolution in favor of *Internal Improvements*, a *protecting Tariff*, and *re-chartering the Bank of the United States*, has been passed by a vote of 22 to 7. A joint resolution has also been passed, inviting the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to locate a Branch in the State of Indiana.

The following specimen of the Western superlative, is said to be from the mouth of a Kentucky steamboat captain. While dilating in a strain of exuberant commendation, on the excellence of his craft, he says—"She trots off like a horse—all boiler—full pressure—it's hard work to hold her in, at the wharves and landings. I could run her up a cataract. She draws eight inches water—goes at three knots a minute—and jumps all the snags and sand banks.".

When men grow virtuous in their old age, they only make a sacrifice to God of the devil's leavings.

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

☞ "Durimel" in our next.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., by Gurdon Deming, Esq., Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, of the city of New York, to Mrs. ISABELLA ASKING, of this town.

In this County, on Thursday evening, the 19th ult. by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. HECTOR BLUE to Miss MARY McKINNON, daughter of Mr. John McKinnon, all of this County.

On Thursday week last, by James Kirkpatrick, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Bladen County, to Miss MARY L. SULLIVAN, of this county.

DIED,

In this County, a few days ago, Mrs. MARY YATES, in the 100th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer John Walker, Captain Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Messrs. G. McNeill, Thos. Cochran, J M. Strong, D MacRae, A. McLauchlin, G. Hurlbutt, J. Waddill Jr. W. S. Latta, D. McNeill, A. Saltmarsh, and T. Fuller, of this place. And E. Mitchell of Chapel Hill, R. Maynard of Cheraw, A. Brown of Chatham, and others.

Departed, on Saturday, Steamer John Walker, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Flour, &c. shipped by C. T Haigh, P Dailey, G. Hurlbutt, J Trippler, and others.

Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 bbls. lump ditto.

IN STORE,

A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 31.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsborough.

HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs C. Cameron.

January 26, 1832. 65-8w

A Silver Watch Case Lost.

ON the road from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, Drowning Creek, about the 1st December last, the CASE of a large ENGLISH WATCH—had in the bottom when lost, the papers of several Watch Makers, among them recollected, were the names of Wm. Hunter, Campbellton (Scotland) and John Campbell, Fayetteville. The finder will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded, by leaving the above with J. Campbell of this town, or returning it to the owner,

EDW'D McNAIR.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C.

January 31, 1832. 65-2w

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach -	do	40	50
Apple -	do	35	40
Bacon - -	lb	6	7
Beeswax - -	do	18	
Bagging - -	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green -	lb	16	16⅔
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould -	do	14	
Cotton, New -	100lbs	7 50	7 75
Corn - -	bushel	45	50
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax - -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough -	bushel	1 50	1 60
Flour, superfine -	barrel	4 75	
Fine -	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers - -	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger - -	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10 -	50 feet	3 50	
10x12 -	do	3 75	
Hides, green -	lb	4	
Ditto dry -	do	10	
Iron - -	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime (scarce) -	cask		3
Lard - -	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar - -	lb	7	8
Logwood - -	100lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	2	
Oats - -	bushel	35	37
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	1	
Pork - -	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's -	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead -	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice - -	100lb	4	5
Rags - -	lb	2½	3
Shot - -	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common -	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	80
Turk's Island, &c. -	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Saltpetre - -	do	15	18
Tallow - -	do	8½	9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson -	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	12	12 50
Wheat - -	bushel	80	85
Whiskey - -	gallon	40	
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

Baltimore Almshouse paupers admitted into the past year, it has 06 have been reduced temperance, and, on 45 have been admitbits are unquestioned. uence can be half as these.—*N. Y. Amer.*

d just witnessed an ess, thus gave way to and such souls as this, e shell of a tobacco to let!

rk Reporter, that in ity there have been 00 paupers, and the present an aggregate t the means of pro-

at this Office.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the County of Cumberland, are required to file them with Dan'l McDiarmid, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st day of February next, or their claims will not be audited this year.

JONA. EVANS, GURDON DEMING, D. A. DAVIS, } *Committee of Finance.*

January 3, 1832. 61-5t.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.

A. KIMBALL.

December 14. 58tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed. All orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

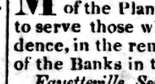
JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52-tf.

Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.

ALSO,

20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

Curtis's Block.

November 29, 1831. 56-tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

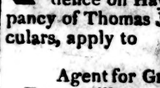
DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.



He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having established himself in his business of a Blacksmith, would solicit a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. His charges will be moderate, and his work faithfully and expeditiously executed. He has taken the Shop at the foot of the Hill, south side of Person street, next door west of Mr. McLauchlin's.

LEVINE WOOD.

January 6, 1832. 62-4wp.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange. Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 544l.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

Philip Brooks & Wife, and others, *vs.* Daniel McNeill & Levin Hainsworth. } *Petition for Partition of Hannah Ducksworth's Estate.*

IT appearing to the Court, that Levin Hainsworth, one of the Defendants in this case, resides out of this State, therefore it is *Ordered*, by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that unless the said Levin Hainsworth appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, and then and there answer said Petition, it will be heard exparte as to him, and decreed accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31. 32-tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

To Hire,

TWO smart Negro *BOYS*, about 12 years old. Apply at this Office.

January 24. 64tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit. Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their notes and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

WINDSOR CHAIRS

10 doz. yellow and green Windsor CHAIRS, received per Boat Henry Clay, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28*th*, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,

22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 27. 60-tf

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Person street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen, and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small but select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting in part of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

John B Kelly, *vs.* Dugald McMillan. } *Original Attachment levied on Lands.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant must have notice to be and appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if he can, why said Court shall not order the Land levied on to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1831. 61.6w

Trunk Lost.

WAS taken from Powell's Tavern, Petersburg, on Sunday, 25th December last, a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, about 2 feet long, with a calf skin buckled on the top. It contained a few clothes and pocket-book, with nothing but some papers of no value that are only valuable to the owner. It was supposed to be taken by the main Southern Stage through mistake. The driver of the Southern Stage, or other person who will return it to Mr. Powell, will receive ten dollars for their trouble.

JAS. C. JORDAN.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 3. 62-3t.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13.